

## § 76.15-1

(12) Piping shall be used for no other purpose except that it may be incorporated with the fire detecting system, and where suitable provisions are made, it may be used for steaming out tanks.

(13) The minimum size and number of branches to the various spaces shall be as given in table 76.13-90(c)(13). The distribution piping from the manifold to the branch lines shall have an area approximately equal to the combined areas of the branch lines served.

TABLE 76.13-90(c)(13)

Volume of spaces in cubic feet		Number of branches to spaces	Pipe size of each branch, inches
Over	Not over		
.....	500	1	¾
500 .....	5,000	1	1
5,000 .....	15,000	1	1¼
15,000 .....	30,000	1	1½
30,000 .....	60,000	2	1½
60,000 .....	100,000	3	1½
100,000 .....	190,000	4	1½

(14) The steam supply line from the boiler to any distribution manifold shall be of sufficient size to supply all the branch lines to the largest compartment and to all adjacent compartments.

[CGFR 65-50, 30 FR 16940, Dec. 30, 1965, as amended by CGFR 66-33, 31 FR 15283, Dec. 6, 1966]

## Subpart 76.15—Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems, Details

### § 76.15-1 Application.

(a) Where a carbon dioxide extinguishing system is installed, the provisions of this subpart, with the exception of § 76.15-90, shall apply to all installations contracted for on or after November 19, 1952. Installations contracted for prior to November 19, 1952, shall meet the requirements of § 76.15-90.

(b) The requirements of this subpart are based on a "high pressure system", i.e., one in which the carbon dioxide is stored in liquid form at atmospheric temperature. Details for "low pressure systems", i.e., those in which the carbon dioxide is stored in liquid form at a continuously controlled low temperature, may be specifically approved by the Commandant where it is dem-

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onstrated that a comparable degree of safety and fire extinguishing ability is achieved.

### § 76.15-5 Quantity, pipe sizes, and discharge rate.

(a) *General.* The amount of carbon dioxide required for each space shall be as determined by the following paragraphs in this section.

(b) *Total available supply.* A separate supply of carbon dioxide need not be provided for each space protected. The total available supply shall be at least sufficient for the space requiring the greatest amount.

(c) *Cargo spaces.* (1) The number of pounds of carbon dioxide required for each space in cubic feet shall be equal to the gross volume of the space in cubic feet divided by 30.

(2) Although separate piping shall be led to each cargo hold and 'tween deck, for the purpose of determining the amount of carbon dioxide required, a cargo compartment will be considered as the space between adjacent watertight or firescreen bulkheads and from the tank top or lowest deck to the deck head of the uppermost space on which cargo may be carried. If a trunk extends beyond such deck, the trunk volume shall be included. Tonnage openings shall be considered as sealed for this purpose.

(3) Branch lines to the various cargo holds and 'tween decks shall not be less than ¾ inch standard pipe size.

(4) No specific discharge rate need be applied to such systems.

(d) *Machinery spaces, paint lockers, tanks, and similar spaces.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(3) of this section, the number of pounds of carbon dioxide required for each space shall be equal to the gross volume of the space divided by the appropriate factor noted in table 76.15-5(d)(1). If fuel can drain from the compartment being protected to an adjacent compartment, or if the compartments are not entirely separate, the requirements for both compartments shall be used to determine the amount of carbon dioxide to be provided. The carbon dioxide shall be arranged to discharge into both such compartments simultaneously.

TABLE 76.15-5(d)(1)

Gross volume of compartment, cubic feet		Factor
Over	Not over	
.....	500	15
500 .....	1,600	16
1,600 .....	4,500	18
4,500 .....	50,000	20
50,000 .....	.....	22

(2) For the purpose of the above requirement of this paragraph, the volume of a machinery space shall be taken as exclusive of the normal machinery casing unless the boiler, internal combustion machinery, or fuel oil installations extend into such space in which case the volume shall be taken to the top of the casing or the next material reduction in casing area, whichever is lower. For installations contracted for on or after October 1, 1959, “normal machinery casing” and “material reduction in casing area” shall be defined as follows:

(i) By “normal machinery casing” shall be meant a casing the area of which is not more than 40 percent of the maximum area of the machinery space.

(ii) By “material reduction in casing area” shall be meant a reduction to at least 40 percent of the casing area.

(3) For vessels on an international voyage contracted for on or after May 26, 1965, the amount of carbon dioxide required for a space containing propulsion boilers or internal combustion propulsion machinery shall be as given by paragraphs (d) (1) and (2) of this section or by dividing the entire volume, including the casing, by a factor of 25, whichever is the larger.

(4) Branch lines to the various spaces shall be as noted in table 76.15-5(d)(4).

TABLE 76.15-5(d)(4)

Maximum quantity of carbon dioxide required, pounds	Minimum nominal pipe size, inches	Maximum quantity of carbon dioxide required, pounds	Minimum nominal pipe size, inches
100 .....	1/2	2,500 .....	2 1/2
225 .....	3/4	4,450 .....	3
300 .....	1	7,100 .....	3 1/2
600 .....	1 1/4	10,450 .....	4
1,000 .....	1 1/2	15,000 .....	4 1/2
2,450 .....	2		

(5) Distribution piping within the space shall be proportioned from the supply line to give proper distribution to the outlets without throttling.

(6) The number, type, and location of discharge outlets shall be such as to give a uniform distribution throughout the space.

(7) The total area of all discharge outlets shall not exceed 85 percent nor be less than 35 percent of the nominal cylinder outlet area or the area of the supply pipe, whichever is smaller. The nominal cylinder outlet area in square inches shall be determined by multiplying the factor 0.0022 by the number of pounds of carbon dioxide required, except that in no case shall this outlet area be less than 0.110 square inch.

(8) The discharge of at least 85 percent of the required amount of carbon dioxide shall be complete within 2 minutes.

(e) *Spaces specially suitable for vehicles.* (1) The number of pounds of carbon dioxide required shall be equal to the gross volume of the largest “tight” space divided by 22. In no case, however, shall it be less than that required by paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) The arrangement of valves and piping shall be such that the required quantity of carbon dioxide may be discharged into any “tight” space. The discharge of the required quantity of carbon dioxide shall be completed within 2 minutes.

(3) Except as noted in paragraphs (e) (1) and (2) of this section, the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section shall apply.

[CGFR 65-50, 30 FR 16940, Dec. 30, 1965, as amended by CGFR, 66-33, 31 FR 15283, Dec. 6, 1966; CGD 95-028, 62 FR 51204, Sept. 30, 1997; USCG-1999-6216, 64 FR 53225, 53226, Oct. 1, 1999; USCG-2010-0759, 75 FR 60003, Sept. 29, 2010]

#### § 76.15-10 Controls.

(a) Except as noted in § 76.15-20(b), all controls and valves for the operation of the system shall be outside the space protected, and shall not be located in any space that might be cut off or made inaccessible in the event of fire in any of the spaces protected.

(b) If the same cylinders are used to protect more than one hazard, a manifold with normally closed stop valves